

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 654

SATURDAY, JULY 30. 1737.

9. 6. 54.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R,



ANY and loud have been the Outcries of the pretended Patriots against the Ministry, for Delinquency against the Liberty of the Press, without being able to produce one single Instance of it. The late Play Bill tending only to suppress a most licentious Abuse, creeping into the Theatres, has, with all the Art and Eloquence of Oratory, been construed most unnaturally, into something Preliminary to this grand Purpose; but with how little Reason, has, I hope, been sufficiently shewn.

I shall not enter here, into an Enquiry, whether those who have express'd their Apprehensions this Way, have really, in their own Minds, thought what they wrote; or whether, like artful Politicians, they have thrown out this sure Bait to catch the Many, and by that Means feed their own Spleen, by endeavouring at any rate to make the Minister odious, or at least render the Reins, as hard to hold, as they possibly can. If they have thought, as they have wrote, *Humanum est errare*, I pity their Blindness; if otherwise, I rejoice at their Disappointment.

But to shew more fully, how unjust this Accusation is against the Minister, — let us examine the two late Instances of Extraordinary Power exerted against the Craftsman and Fog.

THESE two are public Writers, that set themselves up professedly against the present Administration, and from Principles of Liberty declare, they will watch every Step of the Minister, and if they find any, tending to infringe the Liberty of the Constitution, or to introduce arbitrary Power, will represent it to the People in such a Manner, as to draw down their Repentment on the Actor, and prevent his pernicious Scheme.

THESE two public-spirited Writers are taken up; for what? For detecting any Step of the Minister tending to enslave his Country! No. While they censured the Measures pursued, they were unmolested; they had the free Use of the Press; the Liberty of it was their's; nay, they abused the Minister personally, because they disliked, or at least wrote against his Schemes. No Repentment nevertheless from the Minister! Does this look like attempting against the Liberty of the Press? No. But the Play-Bill, brought in and carry'd thro' with such Precipitancy was the Effect, say they, of the Minister's Repentment, against particular Writers! When the Play-Bill shall be shewn to be bad in itself, or in its Consequences, (by solid Reasoning, abstracted from Party, or Prejudice) or even not necessary, or improper, I will then allow the whole of the Assertion; but whilst a Bill is good in itself, and necessary, I cannot, nor would it be reasonable to expect I should, allow any indirect Motive, where there is one so direct and plain, for passing it.

WHAT then were the Craftsman and Fog taken up for? Not for the Principles of Liberty they profess! Not for writing in defense of these Principles, or that Liberty! But for basely and scandalously raking up scraps from Plays and History, quoted with a manifest View of the vilest of Insults, against the common Laws of Decency and Good Manners! And these are the Patriots! the Assertors of Liberty! the Defenders of their Country! the Argues of Ministers! the Guardians of the Constitution! detected in most Party, as well as most ill-natur'd Offices! that contribute in no Shape whatever, to the Good of their Country, but are enter'd into, to give Pain, and expose. These are the Men for whom the Liberty of the Press is to be kept open, that they may indulge themselves in the most licentious Insolence! If this is the only Use they make of the Liberty of the Press, 'twere no Matter, how soon it were shut, for any Good that will result to their Country from any such Conduct.

I am, S I R,

AN ADVENTURER IN POLITICS.

Yesterday arrived one of the two Mails due from Holland.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, of June 10.

THE Grand Seignior is daily heaping fresh Favours upon the Count de Bonneval. Besides augmenting his Pension, which he enjoys in quality of Bashaw with Three Tails, he has given him the Government of Caramania the Lesser, in Natolia. Notwithstanding the great Expenses which the Porte has been at, to defray the War in Persia, the Finances of the Empire are in so good Order, that it has been resolved to increase the Pay of the Janissaries, and to advance them a Gratuity of 50 Tomans per Company, as soon as the Campaign is opened, in order to encourage them to do their Duty well, in the ensuing War against Russia. It being also apprehended, that a War must be supported at the same Time against the Emperor, Orders are dispatched to a considerable Body of Troops, to act for the Defense of the Turkish Provinces that border upon Hungary. Some Days ago, the Kaimacan (or Governor) of this City, sent to invite the Bailo (or Ambassador) of Venice to his House, and when he came he told him, that the Armaments making by the Republick gave reason to suspect, that they had a Design to be a Party in the War against the Grand Seignior, and that if that was their Intention, they were very free to pursue it; but that his Highness was in such a Situation, that he feared none of his Enemies; and that he might acquire the Republick with his said Declaration.

Vienna, July 9. O. S. Two of the Vessels that failed lately from hence by the Danube for Hungary, have run a ground near Presburg; and what is worse, three others, laden with Artillery, Ammunition, and other Stores for War, which set out from hence for Belgrade, have been dispersed by a violent Storm, and dashed to Pieces; so that several Field-Pieces, 400 Bombs and Grenadoes, and not less than 1000 Bullets which were on board, are sunk in the Danube, and the Ships Companies had much ado to save their Lives.

The Army under the Count de Seckendorff having passed the Morave, is arrived at Barrakin, and was to decamp on the 2d or 3d Instant, in order to enter the Turkish Territory, and march towards Nizza; but the Troops are very much incommoded by the excessive Heats in the Day, which with the Cold Nights, and the Rains that fall, breed Dysenteries, Cholicks, and other Distempers, which have been partly owing likewise to the Water of some of the Rivers of Hungary, and to the Grapes and New Wine of the Country; for which Reason the Soldiers are forbid to drink the Water, or to eat the Grapes. As the Wine of Hungary is, in general, pernicious to the Men, by reason of the Fatigues they are obliged to undergo, Orders are issued to send to the Army 5000 Eymers or Casks of Austrian Wine to be distributed to them in their Marches.

For some Days past there have been various false Reports concerning a Fall which the Duke of Lorraine had in Hungary. It was given out, without any Foundation, that it was a very dangerous one: 'Tis true, indeed, that, after his Departure from Semendria, he fell from his Horse, as he was passing a narrow Lane, but he only received a slight Contusion in his Shoulder. An Accident befel the Duke a few Days before, which was much more alarming. As he was hunting one Afternoon in the Wood of Semendria, with only a few Companions, he rambl'd with one of his Gentlemen so far that they lost themselves, and could not find their Way out of the Wood. Night was come, but the Duke of Lorraine was not returned: Upon this, 50 Hussars were sent in search of him, accompany'd by several Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, and Hunting Horns, who dispers'd themselves in the Wood, sounding their Instruments, while the Hussars rode to and fro to find him out. At last, about Midnight, they found the Duke of Lorraine stretch'd on the Ground, with his Gentleman, waiting for Day-break, to find their Way out of the Forest.

The Emperor has been so good to the Slaves employed on board the Gallies that are to serve in Hungary, as to order their Chain to be taken off, and

that they wear no other Badge of their Slavery but the Iron Ring about their Foot; but it has been signify'd to them, that if they abuse this Favour by running away, they shall, if taken, be hanged up without any Ceremony; whereas if they do their Duty as they ought, they shall not only be set at Liberty after the Campaign is over, but have Money and Passports to go whither they please.

They write from Belgrade, that the Chevalier de la Merveille, who commands the 3 Men of War built there, was advanced with them, by Favour of a very thick Fog, to an Island in the Middle of the Danube, above Widdin, where he has erected several Batteries, from whence he can with ease sink every Ship that offers to pass that River; and that the Ships are advantageously stationed above Widdin, in a Place where they cut off all Communication by Water between that City and Nicopoli, from whence comes the greatest Part of the Provisions for the Garrison.

A New Alliance is talk'd of between the Emperor and the Swiss Cantons of the Roman Catholick Religion, from which the Protestant Cantons are to be excluded.

Publick Prayers are continued here, with very great Zeal, for the Success of the Operations of the Campaign. By a Mandate from our Archbishop, a certain Bell is to be toll'd every Morning at Seven o'Clock, at the Sound of which, all Persons, wherever they happen to be, are enjoind to fall on their Knees, and to pray to God for a Blessing on his Imperial Majesty's Arms against the Turks; and the same Thing is ordered to be done, in the other Towns, &c. of the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions.

We hear from Swabia, that there have been several Shocks of the Earth lately in that Country, which have done much Damage to the Houses, Trees, and Fruits.

Extract of a Letter from Genoa, dated July 3. O. S.

'The Republick begins to have Hopes of enjoying some Tranquillity very soon with regard to Corsica. The Emperor and the King of France have both engaged to do what they can to restore the Peace of that Island, by sending Commissioners thither to inquire into the Grievances of the Inhabitants, and to offer them reasonable Terms of Submission to the Republick; and those Powers are also disposed to guarantee what shall be regulated in that Affair. If, contrary to all Expectation, fair Means are of no Avail in this Matter, we flatter ourselves, those two Princes will grant some Troops to the Republick, to put it in a Condition to subdue those Rebels. We can't yet learn what's become of the Baron de Neuhoff since he left Holland. His staying so long from Corsica, made it believed, that he had abandoned his Projects and his Friends there; but the last Letters from Switzerland say, a circular Letter is handed about there in the Baron's Name, by which considerable Advantages are promised to the Officers and Engineers that are willing to serve under his Command; but we don't hear that his Offers have been accepted.'

Paris, July 23. O. S. 'Tis very certain that the Court of Spain has at length promised to accede to the Treaty, concluded between the Emperor and the most Christian King; but declared at the same Time, that they will only accede to it as far as the said Treaty is relative to the Preliminaries, which have been already accepted and signed by his Catholick Majesty; and that as to any other Articles which may be inserted in the said Treaty, and which have no direct Relation to the Preliminaries, his Catholick Majesty has declared, that he will not be concerned in them directly nor indirectly.

On the 11th Instant there was an exemplary Punishment here, of 3 knavish Bankrupts, and 27 Persons who were Accomplices in their Brigs. The Bankrupts, who were Sanfon, a Merchant of the Suburb of St. Germain, one Boyard, of London, and Doris, a Merchant at Paris, were try'd that Day at the Chatelet, by an extraordinary Commission of which the Lieutenant Civil was the

President.

President, and condemn'd to an *Amende Honorable*, and to stand 3 Days in the Pillory. They were, moreover, sentenced to work in the Gallies, Doris for his Life, Boyard for 9 Years, and Sanson for 5 Years. The 27 Persons who signed a Sham Contract as his Creditors, were some of them condemn'd to the Gallies for 5 Years, and the rest are referred to further Examination.

Amsterdam, July 22. O. S. We hear by Letters from Vienna, that the Duchess of Lorraine keeps her Chamber. 'Tis said, indeed, that she is big with Child; but that's not the true Reason that hinders her from appearing in Publick, there being another assigned, which is infinitely to her Honour. She is inconsolable for the Absence of the Prince her Husband, so that she will hardly be persuaded either to eat or drink, and in the Night she waters her Pillow with Tears; insomuch that it has been thought fit to write to the Duke of Lorraine, that he would return forthwith to Vienna; but this was only an Artifice to amuse the Duchess's Grief: For, 'tis very certain, that his Royal Highness will not return before the End of the Campaign; especially since, to add some Lustre to the Chief Command of the Army which the Emperor has resolv'd to confer upon him, his Imperial Majesty has thought fit to get him declar'd Velt-Marshal of the Empire.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, July 28. Wind W. by N. Remains the Arabian, Pullam, for Hamburg. Came down and sailed, the Christopher, Simson, for Dartmouth; the Thomas and Rebecca, Harrison, for Havre. Arrived the Prince William, Pike, from St. Lucar; the Patty and Sally, Smith, from Barbados; the Italian Merchant, Carteret, from Leghorn; the Infant Duke, Webb, from Cadiz; the Apollo, Brown, from Jamaica; the Montserrat Merchant, from Montserrat; the Mary and Barbara, Tibbs, from Gibraltar.

Gravesend, July 28. Arrived the Moor, Moor, from Diep; the Owner's Goodwill, Arbuthnot, from Koningsburg.

LONDON.

Yesterday the Commissioners for Building a Bridge at Westminster, met at the Jerusalem Chamber pursuant to their last Adjournment, and appointed a Committee, who are to meet on Tuesday next, in order to consider of the Proposals and Plans, and to make report thereof on Friday next to the said Commissioners.

The same Day the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole waited on their Majesties at Hampton Court, and met with a most gracious Reception.

The same Day the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster met at Westminster-Hall, and several Persons took the Oaths to qualify themselves for their respective Employments under the Crown, and divers Persons who stood bound over, appeared on their Recognizances, some of whom were discharged, and others continued.

The same Day was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to admit several superannuated Seamen, worn out in the Service of the Crown, into the Pension of Greenwich Hospital.

A few Days since died in Bow-street, Westminster, Mr. John Turner, a very noted and eminent Anabaptist Teacher, whose Death is much lamented by his Hearers.

On Tuesday next the Lord Chancellor holds the fourth and last General Seal after Trinity Term.

On Thursday last the Wife of a Domestick Servant belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was safely delivered of Three Sons, and they were immediately baptised by the Names of George, Frederick, and William, and are in a fair way of doing well.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, as soon as he returns from his Circuit, will be created a Peer of Great Britain.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Countess of Dysart, lay very dangerously ill, at her House in Grosvenor's Square.

Last Wednesday died at Chesherton in Oxfordshire, the Rev. Mr. James Ford, M. A. Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

Last Tuesday the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, held a Chapter, and, pursuant to his Majesty's Conge d'Elire, elected the Reverend Dr. Thomas Herring to be Bishop of that See.

And on Thursday his Majesty was pleased to give his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of England, which was exhibited to his Grace the Archbishop of

Canterbury, with Command to Confirm and Consecrate him accordingly.

And Yesterday his Grace was pleased to subscribe his Fiat Confirmatio; and also to give Commission to the Vicar General, with Command to perform all the necessary Acts to that Purpose.

Last Night James Granger, one of the principal Persons concerned in the late Riot, on one of the Informers against several Persons for selling Gin, contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided, was taken by Col. De Veil's Warrant and brought before him, where it was proved, that he had himself duck'd him in the Thames, so that the Fellow, whose Name is Taylor, was almost drowned. He is bound with good Sureties, in a 200 l. Recognizance, to appear at the next General Sessions of the Peace at Hicks's-Hall.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 1 55 | 2 17

Bank Stock 143 5-8ths, 144. India 174 1-half. South Sea 103. Old Annuity 110 1-4th, 110. New ditto 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 5-8ths. Emperor's Loan 112 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 108 1-half. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 15 s. to 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. to 10 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 16 s. 6 d.

Jerusalem-Chamber, Westminster, July 29, 1737. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Committee appointed by the Commissioners, for Building a Bridge at Westminster, to examine Plans and Proposals for building the said Bridge, are to meet on Tuesday next at 10 in the Forenoon, when all Persons concerned are desired to attend.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery, appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for explaining and amending an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, An Act for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surrey, do hereby give Notice, That the Second Payment of the Contributors to the said Lottery of 40 s. per Ticket, is to be made at the Bank of England on or before the 10th Day of August next.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Menies; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shop-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

This Day are publish'd, PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

A New and Complete GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; representing the Ancient and Present State of all the

Empires, Cities, Seas, Harbours, Kingdoms, Towns, Streights, Bays, States, Castles, Gulphs, Roads, Territories, Ports, Rivers, Capes, Islands, Forts, Lakes, Mountains, &c. In the WORLD.

With their Situation, Distance, Longitude, Latitude, &c.

By Mr. G. GARLAND. CONDITIONS.

This Work will make upwards of 500 Sheets, and be printed on a superfine English Paper, in the same Manner as Specimen.

The Price Two Pence each Sheet; Two Guineas to be paid at Subscribing, another Guinea on the Delivery of the Volume, and the Remainder on Delivery of the other.

A few will be printed on superfine Atlas Paper for Curious.

Those who subscribe for Six shall have Seven. Proposals are delivered, and Subscriptions taken in, at Stephens's, in Pater-noster Row, London; and Mrs. Hume in Banbury, Oxfordshire.

TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES

OF TICKETS in the LOTTERY, 1737. Bought and sold by RICHARD SHERGOLD, Broker, and Printer to the Honorable the COMMISSIONERS of the LOTTERY. At his Office at the Union Coffee-house, over-against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill; where Numerical Books will be kept during Drawing, and also a Register-Book; where any Person drawing their Numbers at 6 d. per Ticket, may have an immediate Account sent them of their Success, it in Town, by the First Post to any Part of Great Britain.

N. B. One Door of the above said Coffee-house comes in Exchange-Alley, over-against Jonathan's.

The LOTTERY consists of 70000 TICKETS, at 10 l. each. Distribution of BLANKS and PRIZES.

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Fourteen per Cent. to be deducted, and the Blanks and Prizes are to be paid at the Bank in Forty Days after the Drawing is finished.

The above said Richard Shergold buys and sells South-Sea Bank, and India Stocks, with the several Annuities, Stocks, Sea, and India Bonds, and all Government Securities; and succeeds Cashing and Jackson, in publishing every Tuesday and Friday the Paper of the Court of Exchange, Price of Stocks, &c.

N. B. The 2d. Payment of 2 l. per Ticket to be on or before the 10th of August; and the 3d. Payment of 6 l. per Ticket to be on or before the 28th of September.

All Letters out of the Country (Post paid) shall be answered.

PARALYTICON, seu Anima Nervorum. A Superdious Chymical Essence which infallibly cures the Palsy, and all other Nervous Diseases.

THE very first DOSE of it (a few DROPS only) instantly penetrates the inmost recesses of the minutest Nerves, and darting almost as quick as Lightning thro' the whole Human System, diffuses Warmth and genial Comfort to the weakened Limbs and Parts of the Body, and affords immediate sensible Relief to the most obstinate Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects, Shaking Trembling, Numbness, Deadness, and Weakness, whether universal, or of particular Parts only, or whether lately contracted, or of many Years Continuance.

And as the very first Dose makes an apparent, demonstrable Amendment, so the continuing of it for a short Time, surely accomplishes a perfect Cure, not only of the most grievous Palsy or Resolusion of the Nerves, but also of the Cramp-like Contractions, Shrinking of the Sinews, and other Nervous Complaints whatever, and that in Persons of either Sex, or of any Age, and whether occasioned by preceding Illness, fast Livings, hard Drinking, long Courses of Physick, great Colds, or excessive Fatigue, either of Mind or Body.

Words cannot sufficiently express the uncommon, the parallel'd Efficacy of this great Medicine, as all who take it frankly acknowledge; but its vastly superior Excellency to all other Remedies, may be more securely rely'd on, for the infallible Cure of the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects, and Nervous Indispositions, than the celebrated Cortex is for intermittents, and this many Hundreds have experienced.

It rectifies all Disorders of the first Passages, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, enriches the Blood, restores the natural Vigour and steady Use of the Limbs, and strengthens the inflexible Joints, Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, and whole Habit to an immense Degree.

It is also very pleasant to take; is comforting and cordial to the Stomach and Bowels, and for Safety might be given to the youngest Infant. It is to be had only by the Author's Appointment at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.